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About half the book is given to the life and ways of this animal. Mr. Hornaday's map shows that its habitat extends as far south as northwest Wyoming and as far north as the mountains in the Mount Wrangell region of Alaska. Few mountain goats have thrived in captivity; but Mr. Hornaday brought five young ones east with him, and when he was writing his book they were in the best of health.

The book also contains most readable chapters on grizzly bears, which are becoming so scarce in our country that sportsmen have to go to Canada to hunt them; on the mountain sheep and other game, the wonderful trout fishing, and other features of the trip which made it delightful and a source of recuperation to all concerned. The author is in closest and most intelligent sympathy with the life of the great wilds, and this makes what he says both authoritative and pleasant to read. He writes of all these animals as their friend and not their foe. He killed some of them, but only for important purposes; and he expresses the wish that the Canadian laws for the protection of big game may be more stringently enforced and that the number of animals which one man is permitted to kill in a year may be reduced. The publishers have produced the book very handsomely.

Die Gründung von Deutsch-Ostafrika. Kolonial-politische Erinnerungen und Betrachtungen. Von Dr. Carl Peters. v and 276 pp., 14 Portraits and Index. C. A. Schwetschke & Son, Berlin, 1906. (Price, M. 4.)

Dr. Peters had a most prominent part in opening a vast territory in East Africa to German governmental control and to the colonial enterprises of his countrymen. Results of value are constantly accruing, and the aspirations of Peters, Jühlke, and other pioneers for the development of this region as a German possession are being fully realized. The book tells the story of pioneer effort in this virgin field; and it will be welcomed, not only for the history it records, but also because it is from the pen of a man who was foremost in making that history. Peters gives full credit to the good work of the men who participated in his labours, though he unsparingly criticizes one or two who did not meet with his approval. The book will be a valued source of information on the beginnings of German colonial enterprise in East Africa.

The excuses which Dr. Peters makes for the bloodshed by his Emin Pasha Relief Expedition on his march to Victoria Nyanza fail to wipe out the stain. This subject was threshed out long ago, and the only comfortable thing to say in relation to it is that that record of slaughter by a white expedition is probably unexampled in other annals of African exploration.

Die Reformation der Kartographie um 1700. Von Christian Sandler. With Atlas of Facsimile Maps. R. Oldenbourg, Munich and Berlin, 1905. (Price, M. 20.)

The Academy of Sciences in Paris was the leading agency in the reformation of cartography. The work was begun systematically in the last twenty-five years of the seventeenth century. Delisle's maps of the world and the continents, which were produced on the borderland between the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, mark the climax of this great work of cartographic improvement; and with the production of the last of these maps, about 1720, the participation of the Academy in the reform may be said, in a sense, to have terminated. Dr. Sandler, in a thorough and scholarly manner, has traced the progress of this reform through its various steps, assigning to each man his proper place in it. He has thus given a clear and consecutive history of a movement which resulted in the great improvement of cartography.